

Significance of Strain in Formulation in Theory of Solid Mechanics

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Abstract

The basic theory of solid mechanics was deemed complete circa 1860 when St. Venant provided the strain formulation or the field compatibility condition. The strain formulation was incomplete. The missing portion has been formulated and identified as the boundary compatibility condition (BCC). The BCC, derived through a variational formulation, has been verified through integral theorem and solution of problems. The BCC, unlike the field counterpart, do not trivialize when expressed in displacements. Navier's method and the stiffness formulation have to account for the extra conditions especially at the inter-element boundaries in a finite element model. Completion of the strain formulation has led to the revival of the direct force calculation methods: the Integrated Force Method (IFM) and its dual (IFMD) for finite element analysis, and the completed Beltrami-Michell formulation (CBMF) in elasticity. The benefits from the new methods in elasticity, in finite element analysis, and in design optimization are discussed. Existing solutions and computer codes may have to be adjusted for the compliance of the new conditions. Complacency because the discipline is over a century old and computer codes have been developed for half a century can lead to stagnation of the discipline.

Introduction

The theory of solid mechanics is formulated through a set of formidable mathematical equations. An engineer may select an appropriate subset to solve a particular problem. An error in the solution is normally attributed either to equation complexity, or to a deficiency in the model. But rarely the completeness of the basic theory is questioned because it was presumed complete, circa 1860, when St. Venant provided the strain formulation. This conclusion is not justified because incompleteness has been detected in the strain formulation. Research is in progress to alleviate the deficiency in the theory of solid mechanics. Benefits from the use of the completed strain formulation are being shown in continuum elasticity,¹⁻⁶ in finite element analysis,⁷⁻²⁵ and in design optimization.²⁶⁻³⁶

The theory of strengths of materials began with the cantilever experiment conducted by Galileo in 1632.³⁷ Several decades later the stress (σ)-strain (ϵ) law $\{\sigma\} = [\kappa]\{\epsilon\}$ was formulated and interpreted by Hooke (1635-1703), Young (1773-1829), and Poisson (1781-1840). The material

law contained the genus of analysis. The constraint imposed on stress became the stress formulation. Likewise, the condition on the strain became the strain formulation. The stress and strain formulations along with the material matrix $[\kappa]$ are sufficient for the determination of the stress state in an elastic continuum. The pie chart in figure 1 graphically depicts the two formulations. Cauchy developed the stress formulation in elasticity in 1822.

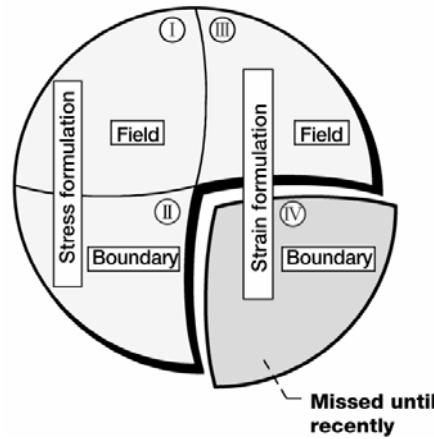


Figure 1.—Stress and strain formulations.

This contained two distinct sets of equations: the field equations $\tau_{ij,j} + b_i = 0$, and boundary or traction conditions $p_i = \tau_{ij}n_j$. Here, $1 \leq i, j \leq 3$, τ_{ij} is the stress, and b_i and p_i are the body force and traction, respectively. The stress formulation occupies the left half of the pie chart. St. Venant provided the strain formulation in 1860, but only in the field of the continuum. It is depicted in the third quarter. The boundary portion—that was missed for over a century—is marked as the fourth quarter. It has been identified as the boundary compatibility condition (BCC). The BCC was formulated in the two-dimensional elasticity⁶ in 1986 and extended to three dimensions¹ at the end of the twentieth century. A correct solution to an elasticity problem must satisfy all the equations contained in each of the four quarters of the pie diagram, even though a solution can be obtained by manipulating the information contained in the first three quarters of the chart.³⁸ The fidelity of such a solution cannot be guaranteed.²⁵

The boundary compatibility conditions, unlike the field counterpart, do not trivialize when expressed in terms of the displacement variables: neither on the boundary of an elastic continuum, nor along the numerous inter-element boundaries in a finite element model. If BCC are indeed independent conditions, and not redundant to the displacement continuity condition, then Navier's method becomes BCC noncompliant. This may pose a burden because a question can be raised as to the accuracy of the many existing solutions.³⁹ Existing computer codes^{7,25} may have to be adjusted for the compliance of the BCC. Complacency, because the discipline is over a century old and computer codes have been in development for about half a century, can lead to its stagnation.

The importance of the compatibility condition (CC) cannot be overstated. Without the CC the solid mechanics discipline would degenerate into a few determinate analysis courses that could be covered in elementary strength of materials and applied mathematics. The compatibility concept makes solid mechanics a research discipline that is practiced at doctoral and post-

doctoral levels in academia and in large research centers throughout the world. Traditional treatment of the compatibility concept in structures (i.e., ‘cut’ and close ‘gap’) and in elasticity (i.e., strain formulation) is inconsistent. In summary, the solid mechanics discipline has acknowledged the existence of CC. It has often been showcased. Used very sparingly. Confused with displacement continuity but has never been adequately researched nor understood.

Beltrami and Michell in 1900 attempted a direct stress calculation method,³⁹ but it was not successful because of the nonavailability of the BCC[†]. The BMF could not solve the more prevalent second and third boundary value problems with displacement and mixed boundary conditions. Navier’s (1785-1836) formulation³⁹ presumed to have resolved the impasse. He advocated calculating displacement first and then recovering stress by backsubstitution. The strain formulation available to Navier produced trivial conditions when expressed in displacement variables. This allowed Navier to bypass the strain formulation to develop the displacement method, which in essence contained the stress formulation, or information contained in the left half portion of the pie diagram. In finite element analysis, Navier’s method became the stiffness method, which currently is the method of choice. Mathematically speaking Navier’s method and the stiffness formulation are incomplete because they are compatibility noncompliant.

The new compatibility information contained in the fourth quarter of the pie chart has been used to formulate two direct stress calculation methods: Integrated Force Method (IFM) for finite element analysis and the completed Beltrami-Michell formulation (CBMF) in elasticity. CBFM is obtained by adding new BCC to the classical BMF. IFM is obtained by specializing the strain formulation for finite element models. Both IFM and CBFM bestow simultaneous emphasis on the stress and strain formulations. This paper outlines the basic compatibility concept. It is discussed through the solution of a plate flexure problem. Solution fidelity is shown in finite element analysis. The benefit in design optimization is presented. The cited references provide detailed discussion on the subject.

Basic Compatibility Concept

Coupling the stress formulation and the strain formulation yields a complete set of equations for the solution of stress in an elastic continuum. The concept can be stated by the following symbolic expression:

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Stress formulation} \\ \hline \text{Strain formulation} \end{array} \right] \{ \text{Stress} \} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Mechanical load} \\ \hline \text{Initial deformation} \end{array} \right\} \quad (1)$$

The expression bestows simultaneous emphasis on stress formulation (or equilibrium equation, EE) and strain formulation (or compatibility condition). It provides both necessary and sufficient conditions to calculate the stress tensor. Displacement can be back-calculated by integrating the stress. At this stage the rigid-body motion is eliminated. Displacement is not essential to calculate

[†] “It is possible by taking account of these relations [the compatibility conditions] to obtain a complete system of equations which must be satisfied by stress components, and thus the way is open for a direct determination of stress without the intermediate steps of forming and solving differential equations to determine the components of displacements.” Love³⁹.

the stress state.⁴ However, it has become the current medium of the solid mechanics discipline. Strain (or deformation) compliance is the central concept behind both the field and boundary compatibility conditions. The field compliance applies to the field. Compliance on the boundary becomes the BCC. The compatibility concept is illustrated considering a two-dimensional domain D bounded by the simple curve Γ shown in figure 2(a).

Field Compatibility: In the domain mark a field segment F^d with the associated boundary Γ^d . This segment is segregated and depicted in figure 2(b) with domain F^s and boundary Γ^s . Subject both segments, (F^d and Γ^d) and (F^s and Γ^s), to identical stress and strain states of the real problem. The field CC ensures that these segments fit without any gap or variation in material properties before and after deformation. St. Venant³⁹ provided the mathematical equations for field compatibility in 1860.

Boundary Compatibility: On the boundary curve, mark C^u and C^d for undeformed and deformed states, respectively, as shown in figure 2(a). The boundary segment is segregated and shown in figure 2(c) as (C^{us} and C^{ds}). Both segments, (C^u and C^d) and (C^{us} and C^{ds}), are subjected to identical stress and strain states of the actual problem. Like the field compliance, the boundary compatibility ensures that segments (C^u and C^d) and (C^{us} and C^{ds}) fit without any gap or change in the material properties before and after deformation. The mathematical equation for BCC was formulated⁶ in 1986. In brief, the same basic compliance concept applies to the field or to the boundary, as the case may be.

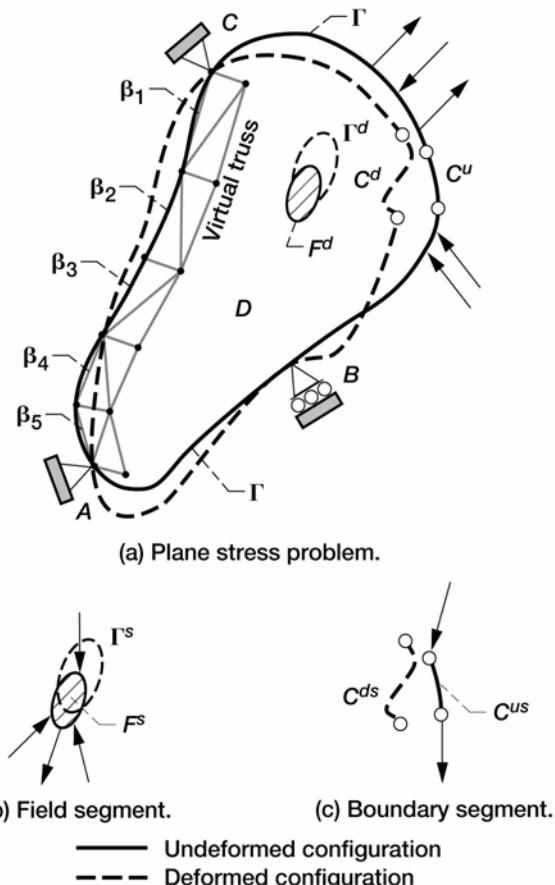


Figure 2.—Deformation compatibility in continuum.

For an elastic continuum with a rigid boundary with no significant deformation, the BCC may exhibit automatic compliance, but this is most unlikely along the numerous interelement deformable boundaries in a finite element model. Consider next a discrete indeterminate truss with supports at A and C and its lower chord coinciding with the boundary segment. It is marked as a ‘Virtual truss’ in figure 2(a). The i^{th} bar deformation is designated as β_i . The BCC for the truss is the balance of the elemental deformations along the boundary bars: $(\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 + \beta_4 + \beta_5 = 0)$. The truss response will be erroneous if this BCC is not applied.

The compatibility is a controller type of relation. In elasticity the strains ϵ are controlled, $f(\epsilon_{xx}, \epsilon_{yy}, \dots, \epsilon_{zz}) = 0$, or the deformations β are balanced, $f(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) = 0$, for a discrete structural system. The controller type of relations cannot be derived from an application of the standard concepts like “action equal to reaction” (leading to the EE), or the “cause effect relation” (that has given us Hooke’s law), or the “continuity concept” used in finite element analysis. This is probably one important reason for the late development of these conditions. In elasticity, field compatibility can be derived by simply eliminating the three displacements from the six strain displacement relations. However, the derivation of the BCC required the use of variational calculus.⁶ For structures, however, a direct application of St. Venant’s strain formulation would have sufficed. No calculus would have been required because, like EE, the CC is a set of algebraic equations. But such a procedure was not adopted, and the CC was not developed as a deformation balance concept.

In three-dimensional elasticity,¹ the new BCC expressed in stress has the following form:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left\{ a_{vz} (\sigma_y - v\sigma_z - v\sigma_x) - a_{vy} (1+v) \tau_{yz} \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ a_{vy} (\sigma_z - v\sigma_x - v\sigma_y) - a_{vz} (1+v) \tau_{yz} \right\} = 0 \quad (2a)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ a_{vx} (\sigma_z - v\sigma_x - v\sigma_y) - a_{vz} (1+v) \tau_{zx} \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left\{ a_{vz} (\sigma_x - v\sigma_y - v\sigma_z) - a_{vx} (1+v) \tau_{zx} \right\} = 0 \quad (2b)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ a_{vy} (\sigma_x - v\sigma_y - v\sigma_z) - a_{vx} (1+v) \tau_{xy} \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ a_{vx} (\sigma_y - v\sigma_z - v\sigma_x) - a_{vy} (1+v) \tau_{xy} \right\} = 0 \quad (2c)$$

where, v is Poisson’s ratio, and a_{vx} , a_{vy} , and a_{vz} are the direction cosines of the outward normal to the boundary surface.

The BCC written in terms of displacements (u , v , and w), yield a nontrivial set of conditions.

$$\mathfrak{R}_1 = a_{vy} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} + a_{vz} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial z} (a_{vz} v + a_{vy} w) = 0 \quad (3a)$$

$$\mathfrak{R}_2 = a_{vz} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + a_{vx} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial x} (a_{vx} w + a_{vz} u) = 0 \quad (3b)$$

$$\Re_3 = a_{vy} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + a_{vx} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} (a_{vy} u + a_{vx} v) = 0 \quad (3c)$$

The nontrivial BCC must be added to the displacement formulation because a correct solution must be BCC compliant. BCC in equation (3) are expressed in terms of the second derivatives of displacements. If such derivatives become zero at a boundary or at a finite element interface, then the BCC may be neglected. This is not likely at flexible boundaries. In other words the existing solutions should be verified and adjusted for BCC compliance, as will be presented in the following sections.

Navier's Formulation with BCC

The BCC has to be added to the Navier's formulation as shown in the following equations:

(1) The three field equations are not changed.

$$(\lambda + G) \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial x} + G \nabla^2 u + F_x = 0 \quad (4a)$$

$$(\lambda + G) \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial y} + G \nabla^2 v + F_y = 0 \quad (4b)$$

$$(\lambda + G) \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial z} + G \nabla^2 w + F_z = 0 \quad (4c)$$

where, λ and G are Lamé constants, and $\epsilon = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$.

(2) The stress or traction boundary conditions also are not changed.

$$T_x^\mu = \lambda \epsilon a_{vx} + G \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} a_{vx} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} a_{vy} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} a_{vz} \right) + G \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} a_{vx} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} a_{vy} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} a_{vz} \right) \quad (5a)$$

$$T_y^\mu = \lambda \epsilon a_{vy} + G \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} a_{vy} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} a_{vz} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} a_{vx} \right) + G \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} a_{vy} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} a_{vz} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} a_{vx} \right) \quad (5b)$$

$$T_z^\mu = \lambda \epsilon a_{vz} + G \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} a_{vz} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} a_{vx} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} a_{vy} \right) + G \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} a_{vz} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} a_{vx} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} a_{vy} \right) \quad (5c)$$

(3) Boundary compatibility conditions must be added to the classical formulation:

$$a_{vy} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} + a_{vz} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial z} (a_{vz} v + a_{vy} w) = 0 \quad (6a)$$

$$a_{vz} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + a_{vx} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial x} (a_{vx} w + a_{vz} u) = 0 \quad (6b)$$

$$a_{vy} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + a_{vx} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} (a_{vy} u + a_{vx} v) = 0 \quad (6c)$$

(4) Displacement boundary conditions: The kinematics conditions are essential.

$$u = \bar{u}, \quad v = \bar{v}, \quad \text{and} \quad w = \bar{w} \quad (7)$$

Navier's formulation is incomplete because BCC given by equation (6) was missed.

Completed Beltrami-Michell Formulation

CBMF considers stress as the primary unknown. It has been derived from the stationary condition of the IFM functional.¹ The basic equations of CBFM are reproduced:

Field equilibrium equations:

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} + B_x = 0 \quad (8a)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial z} + B_y = 0 \quad (8b)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} + B_z = 0 \quad (8c)$$

Field compatibility conditions:

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} (\sigma_y - v \sigma_z - v \sigma_x) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} (\sigma_z - v \sigma_x - v \sigma_y) - 2(1+v) \frac{\partial^2 \tau_{yz}}{\partial y \partial z} = 0 \quad (9a)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}(\sigma_z - v\sigma_x - v\sigma_y) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}(\sigma_x - v\sigma_y - v\sigma_z) - 2(1+v)\frac{\partial^2\tau_{zx}}{\partial z\partial x} = 0 \quad (9b)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}(\sigma_x - v\sigma_y - v\sigma_z) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}(\sigma_y - v\sigma_z - v\sigma_x) - 2(1+v)\frac{\partial^2\tau_{xy}}{\partial x\partial y} = 0 \quad (9c)$$

(3) Boundary equilibrium or traction conditions:

$$a_{vx}\sigma_x + a_{vy}\tau_{xy} + a_{vz}\tau_{xz} = \bar{P}_x \quad (10a)$$

$$a_{vx}\tau_{xy} + a_{vy}\sigma_y + a_{vz}\tau_{yz} = \bar{P}_y \quad (10b)$$

$$a_{vx}\tau_{xz} + a_{vy}\tau_{yz} + a_{vz}\sigma_z = \bar{P}_z \quad (10c)$$

(4) Boundary compatibility conditions:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\{a_{vz}(\sigma_y - v\sigma_z - v\sigma_x) - a_{vy}(1+v)\tau_{yz}\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\{a_{vy}(\sigma_z - v\sigma_x - v\sigma_y) - a_{vz}(1+v)\tau_{yz}\} = 0 \quad (11a)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\{a_{vx}(\sigma_z - v\sigma_x - v\sigma_y) - a_{vz}(1+v)\tau_{zx}\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\{a_{vz}(\sigma_x - v\sigma_y - v\sigma_z) - a_{vx}(1+v)\tau_{zx}\} = 0 \quad (11b)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\{a_{vy}(\sigma_x - v\sigma_y - v\sigma_z) - a_{vx}(1+v)\tau_{xy}\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\{a_{vx}(\sigma_y - v\sigma_z - v\sigma_x) - a_{vy}(1+v)\tau_{xy}\} = 0 \quad (11c)$$

The three BCC given by equation (11) had been missing since 1860.

(5) Displacement continuity conditions:

$$u = \bar{u}, \quad v = \bar{v}, \quad \text{and} \quad w = \bar{w} \quad (12)$$

CBMF is defined through the EE and the CC in the field and on the boundary of an elastic continuum, given by equations (8) to (11). Stress determination by CBMF does not require the displacement boundary conditions. The displacement functions, $u(x, y, z)$, $v(x, y, z)$, and $w(x, y, z)$, if required, can be determined by integrating the known stress. The calculation of the constants of integration in the displacement functions requires the displacement boundary conditions given by equation (12). CBMF can be used for analysis of stress, displacement, and mixed boundary value problems. A correct solution must satisfy all elasticity equations (eqs. (8) to (12)) in CBMF or its equivalent (eqs. (4) to (7)) in the displacement method. Solutions that have been obtained without the use of the BCC should be verified for the compliance, especially for a continuum with deformable boundaries. In traditional solutions to the elasticity problem,

displacement continuity conditions are augmented with the slope or derivative of displacement. For some problems the “slope” condition may resemble the boundary compatibility condition.

Solution of a Plate Flexure Problem

The use of BCC is illustrated considering a flat plate in flexure³, as shown in figure 3. It has clamped boundaries along edges AB and DC. The edges AD and BC are simply supported. It has spans $2a$ and $2c$ and thickness h . It is made of an isotropic material with modulus E and Poisson’s ratio ν . It is subjected to a sinusoidal distributed load $q = q_0 \cos \alpha x$, $\alpha = \pi / 2a$. It has three moment variables M_x , M_y , and M_{xy} , and one transverse displacement w . The problem is to determine the moment and the displacement functions.

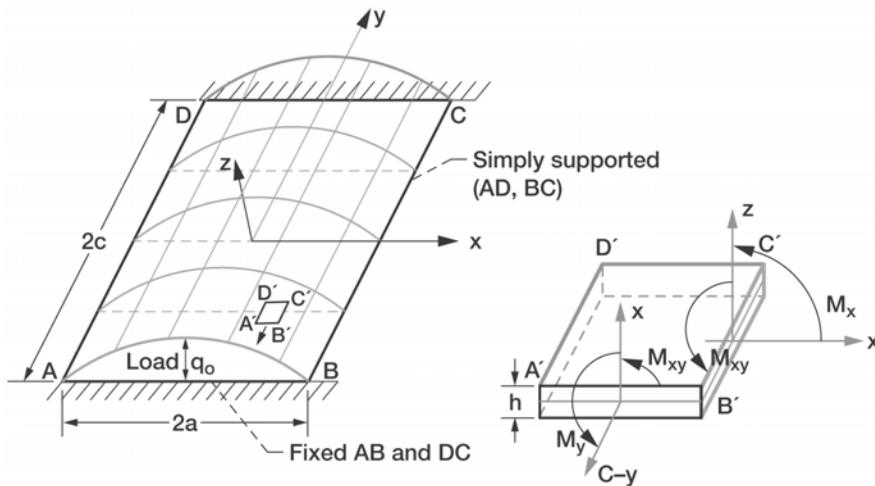


Figure 3.—Rectangular plate in flexure.

Displacement method solution: Traditionally the problem is solved using the stiffness method. The transverse displacement w is considered as the primary unknown. It is obtained by solving a fourth-order differential equation, $\nabla^4 w = q/D$, where $D = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\nu^2)}$ is the plate rigidity and q

is the transverse load. At simple supports $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0$ and $w = 0$; for clamped boundary

conditions $w = 0$ and $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 0$. The moment functions are back calculated from the displacement.

The available textbook solution³⁹ is not reproduced here.

Force Method Solution: CBMF considers three moments M_x , M_y and M_{xy} as the primary unknowns. The CBMF is derived from the stationary condition of the IFM variational functional.⁶ The three original CBMF equations are reduced to two by eliminating the M_{xy} moment function using the following two field compatibility conditions:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (M_y - vM_x) - (1+v) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} M_{xy} = 0 \quad (13a)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (M_x - vM_y) - (1+v) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} M_{xy} = 0 \quad (13b)$$

The equations required for a rectangular plate with straight boundaries are listed in table 1. The conditions on straight boundaries parallel to the coordinate axes are quite simple because one component of the direction cosine is zero, while the other is unity. In the field there are two second-order differential equations that can be solved one after the other, but not simultaneously.

TABLE 1.—COMPLETED BELTRAMI-MICHELL FORMULATION
FOR PLATE FLEXURE PROBLEM

<u>Field equations</u>	<u>Boundary conditions</u>
$\nabla^2 (M_x + M_y) = (1+v)q$	Along simply supported edges (BC, AD) $M_x = 0, M_y = 0$
$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (M_y - vM_x) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} (vM_y - M_x) = 0$	Along clamped edges (AB, CD) $(M_x - vM_y) = 0, M_{xy} = 0$
	Rigid boundary conditions along all edges $w = 0$

The boundary conditions of the force and displacement methods are compared in table 2. Both methods impose the rigid body condition on transverse displacement w which does not produce any moment. This condition is not used in CBMF during the calculation of moments. In CBMF the moment boundary conditions, when written in displacement, give rise to conditions on curvatures. On simply supported boundary both curvatures are restrained. In clamped boundary the normal and shear curvatures are set to zero. In the stiffness method, boundary conditions are imposed on displacement and slope but not in terms of curvature. It is important to note that the CBMF conditions when expressed in the displacement variable, do not automatically map into the boundary conditions of the stiffness method, (compare third and fourth columns in Table 2). For this problem the boundary conditions can be shown to be equivalent. Consider the clamped boundary AB. The slope condition $\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 0, \text{ for } (-a \leq x \leq a)\right)$, when differentiated with respect to the

x-coordinate, transforms to the CBMF condition on curvature: $\left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} = 0\right)$. Likewise the displacement condition ($w = 0, \text{ for } (-a \leq x \leq a)$) becomes the curvature $\left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial^2 x} = 0\right)$ for CBMF. Such

a transformation becomes invalid if the rigid (or uniformity) condition is not allowed, such as for example along a flexible finite element interface. All boundary conditions, including the continuity conditions in the finite element analysis, must be examined for equivalence between the force and displacement methods.

TABLE 2.—BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

Boundary Type	Completed Beltrami Michell's Formulation		Stiffness Method In displacement
	In moment variable	In curvature	
Simple Support	$M_x = 0$	$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0$	$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + v \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0$
	$M_y = 0$	$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0$	
Clamped	$M_x - vM_y = 0$	$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0$	$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 0$
	$M_{xy} = 0$	$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$	
Rigid Condition	$w = 0$	$w = 0$	$w = 0$

Boundary conditions specified directly on moments (or forces) are used in the CBMF and also in BMF. The classical method cannot handle the displacement and slope boundary conditions. In other words the plate problem cannot be solved by the classical BMF because the transformation

of displacement $w = 0$ and slope conditions $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0$ into moments is difficult, and it may require

integral equations. Consequently the classical method became inapplicable for solution of the vast problems with displacement conditions. Thus Navier's displacement formulation is used for continuum analysis. The Navier method again is incomplete with respect to the BCC, see equation (6). The BCC obtained from the stationary condition of the variational functional of IFM⁶ has produced the required boundary conditions, in moment (force) variables, see equations in table 2. The displacement condition $w = 0$ along the four edges of the plate is not used to calculate the moment functions in CBMF because this is a rigid-body motion and does not induce any stress in the plate. The rigid boundary conditions are used to back calculate the displacement function w from the moments.

Solution Strategy

In the CBMF a second-order differential equation (see Table 1) is solved first to obtain $M_x + M_y$. Then the second equation is transformed and solved independently. CBMF requires the solution of two second-order uncoupled differential equations. It is simpler than the stiffness method which must solve a fourth-order differential equation. The CBMF solution is obtained using separation of variables.

$$M_x = \overline{M}_x(y) \cos \alpha x \quad (14a)$$

$$M_y = \overline{M}_y(y) \cos \alpha x \quad (14b)$$

$$M_{xy} = \overline{M}_{xy}(y) \sin \alpha x \quad (14c)$$

The CBMF moment (M_x , M_y , and M_{xy}) solution follows:

$$M_x = \cos \alpha x \left[C_3 (e^{\alpha y} + e^{-\alpha y}) - \alpha \frac{(1-v)}{2(1+v)} C_1 y (e^{\alpha y} - e^{-\alpha y}) - \frac{q_0}{\alpha^2} \right] \quad (15a)$$

$$M_y = \cos \alpha x \left[(C_1 - C_3) (e^{\alpha y} + e^{-\alpha y}) + \alpha \frac{(1-v)}{2(1+v)} C_1 y (e^{\alpha y} - e^{-\alpha y}) - v \frac{q_0}{\alpha^2} \right] \quad (15b)$$

$$M_{xy} = \frac{\sin \alpha x}{2} \left[(2C_3 - C_1) (e^{\alpha y} - e^{-\alpha y}) - \alpha \frac{(1-v)}{(1+v)} C_1 y (e^{\alpha y} + e^{-\alpha y}) \right] \quad (15c)$$

The displacement calculation uses the rigid-body boundary condition $w = 0$. In other words CBMF uses conditions on moments (or curvatures) to calculate moments. The displacement w boundary condition is used to calculate the displacement function. The slope condition of a clamped boundary was not used explicitly. This is automatically satisfied through the BCC. The displacement function has the following form:

$$w = \frac{-\cos \alpha x}{\alpha^2 D(1-v^2)} \left[C_3 (1+v) (e^{\alpha y} + e^{-\alpha y}) - v C_1 (e^{\alpha y} + e^{-\alpha y}) - \alpha \frac{(1-v)}{2} C_1 y (e^{\alpha y} + e^{-\alpha y}) - \frac{q_0}{\alpha^2} (1-v^2) \right] \quad (16a)$$

The constants C_1 and C_3 are as follows:

$$C_1 = \left(2 \frac{q_0}{\alpha^2} \right) (1+v) \frac{e^{\alpha c} - e^{-\alpha c}}{e^{2\alpha c} + 4\alpha c - e^{-2\alpha c}} \quad (16b)$$

$$C_3 = \frac{q_0}{\alpha^2} \frac{(1+v) (e^{\alpha c} - e^{-\alpha c}) + \alpha (1-v) c (e^{\alpha c} + e^{-\alpha c})}{e^{2\alpha c} + 4\alpha c - e^{-2\alpha c}} \quad (16c)$$

An identical solution is obtained by the stiffness method because the boundary conditions become equivalent between the force and the displacement methods.

Finite Element Discrete Analysis

Strain formulation in discrete analysis (that included framework and a finite element model) was neither fully understood in the field nor on the boundary, even though its requirement was known. The technique of “cut” and close “gap” in structures²⁰ is quite different than the strain formulation in elasticity. An understanding of the compatibility conditions for discrete systems^{18,19,21} has lead to the formulation of the Integrated Force Method. IFM with internal

force $\{F\}$ as the unknown is the discrete analog of the CBMF in elasticity. IFM constrains the solution to satisfy both the stress and strain formulations simultaneously, and this promotes solution fidelity. A dual formulation to the primal IFM (IFMD) with displacement as the primary unknown has been obtained by mapping force into displacement $\{X\}$. Its governing equation resembles the stiffness equation $[K]\{X\} = \{P\}$. The equations of the IFM and IFMD, along with the mixed and hybrid methods for static and frequency analysis, are listed next.

Integrated Force Method:

Static analysis:

$$[S]\{F\} = \{P\} \quad (17a)$$

$$\{X\} = [J] \left\{ [G]\{F\} + \{\beta^0\} \right\} \quad (17b)$$

$$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} [B] \\ [C][G] \end{bmatrix} \quad (17c)$$

$$[J] = m \text{ rows of } ([S]^{-1})^T \quad (17d)$$

Dynamic analysis:

$$\left(S - \omega^2 \begin{bmatrix} [MJG] \\ [0] \end{bmatrix} \right) \{F\} = 0 \quad (18)$$

Dual Integrated Force Method:

Static analysis:

$$[D]\{X\} = \{P\} \quad (19a)$$

$$[D] = [B][G]^{-1}[B]^T \quad (19b)$$

$$\{F\} = [G]^{-1}[B]^T\{X\} - [G]^{-1}\{\beta\}^0 \quad (19c)$$

Dynamic analysis:

$$(D - \omega^2 M) \vec{X} = 0 \quad (20)$$

Stiffness method: The governing equation is

$$[K]\{X\} = \{P\} \quad (21)$$

Mixed method: The governing equation is

$$\begin{bmatrix} S & 0 \\ -JG & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} F \\ X \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} P \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad (22)$$

Total formulation: The governing equation is

$$\begin{bmatrix} S & 0 & 0 \\ -JG & I & 0 \\ -G & 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} F \\ X \\ \beta \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} P \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad (23)$$

where

- $\{F\}$ n component internal force vector.
- $\{P\}$ m component external load vector.
- $\{\delta R\}$ ($r = n - m$) component effective initial deformation vector.
- $\{\beta^o\}$ n component initial deformation vector.
- $\{\beta\}$ n component deformation vector.
- $\{X\}$ m component displacement vector.
- $[S]$ $(n \times n)$ IFM governing matrix.
- $[B]$ $(m \times n)$ equilibrium matrix.
- $[G]$ $(n \times n)$ flexibility matrix.
- $[J]$ $(m \times n)$ displacement coefficient matrix.
- $[M]$ $(m \times m)$ mass matrix.
- $[D]$ $(m \times m)$ IFMD governing matrix.
- $[K]$ $(m \times m)$ stiffness matrix.
- m number of displacement unknowns.
- n number of force unknowns.
- ω circular frequency.

Both IFM and IFMD have one equation to calculate force $\{F\}$, and another to calculate displacement $\{X\}$. The stiffness method has a single equation to calculate displacement. Stress is recovered through a series of back calculations. Stress recovery by differentiating approximate displacement can be a viable source of error. The equations of the stiffness method, the mixed method, and the total formulation have been derived from IFM as special cases. The reverse course, i.e. the stiffness equation cannot be specialized to obtain IFM, as depicted in figure 4. With a small programming effort, a stiffness method code can be improved to reap the many IFM benefits when implemented with the IFMD elements because IFM and IFMD yield identical solutions.²⁵

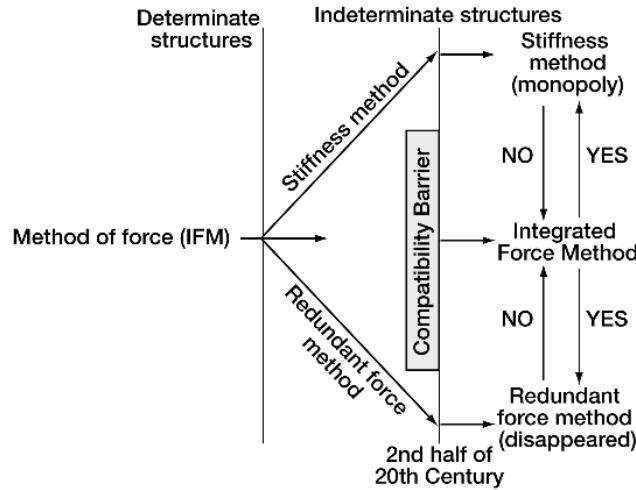


Figure 4.—Compatibility barrier prevented extension of force method for indeterminate structures.

The compatibility limitation blocked the growth of the method of forces, as sketched in figure 4. It caused a bifurcation of the analysis method into the stiffness method and the redundant-force method. Limitations of the redundant force method led to its demise.²⁰ The monopolistic dominance of the stiffness method is not justified because of compatibility noncompliance along numerous inter-element boundaries in a finite element model. IFM retains both equilibrium and compatibility concepts. IFM has been specialized to obtain the stiffness method (see eq. 21), mixed method eq. 22, and the total formulation eq. 23.

IFM/Analyzers Code¹¹: The finite element code incorporates IFM and IFMD, as well as the stiffness method. The Fortran 77 code is written for both sequential and parallel calculations. It performs linear analysis for mechanical and thermal loads, and initial displacement, as well as frequency analysis. The code has a total of 44 different types of elements for each method. Its element library includes beam, membrane, plate, and solid elements of different shapes. Some elements have mid-side nodes. The analyzer uses the NASA GPS sparse solver and Harwell routines. Solutions have been obtained for finite element models up to one-half million unknowns. The IFM/Analyzer has also been reduced to obtain a modest code with all three methods. The small code entitled IFM-UE can be used for undergraduate education in engineering. It is available at the IFM Website for Undergraduate Education.⁷ The solution capacity of this code is about 5000 equations. It has five different types of elements that can model skeletal frames and membrane structures.

Solution fidelity: IFM, IFMD, and stiffness method have been compared in a controlled environment for a set of test problems.^{11,16,17} Results for a few typical examples obtained using the IFM/Analyzers code and a commercial stiffness method code are depicted in figure 5. The three IFM elements used are (1) a four-node QUAD0405 membrane element with five force unknowns, (2) an eight-node brick element HEX0818 with 18 force unknowns, and (3) a four-node-plate bending element PLB0409 with nine unknown moments. These elements use standard displacement functions. Element generation used numerical integration but did not use reduced integration or bubble function techniques.

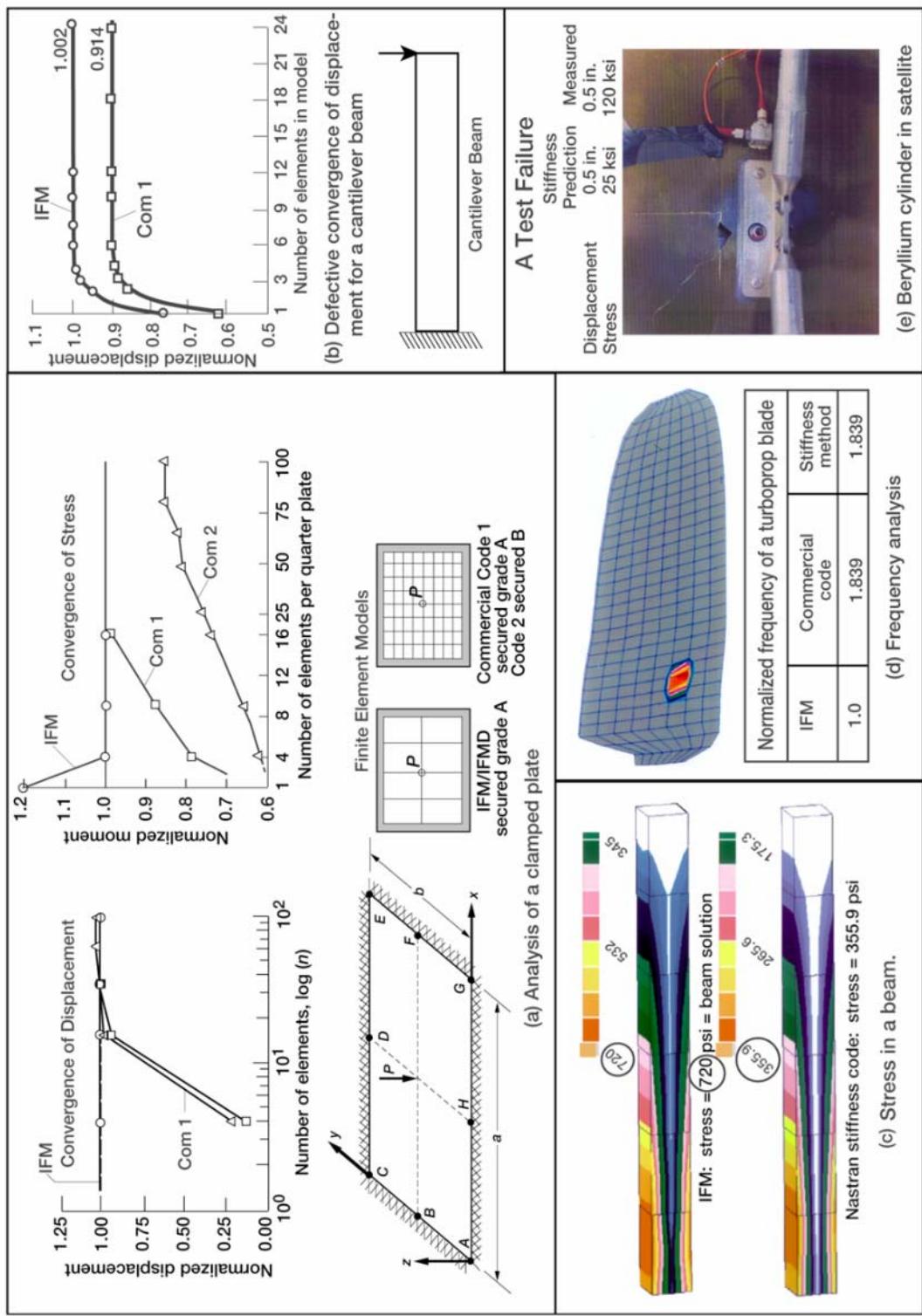


Figure 5.—Solution fidelity.

Displacement and moment solutions for a flat plate under a concentrated load are given in figure 5(a). Convergence is achieved for IFM with eight elements. The stiffness method based commercial code required 64 elements. The displacement solution for a cantilever beam using membrane elements is shown in figure 5(b). The stress solution using a hexahedral element is depicted in figure 5(c). For IFM both stress and displacement converged for a model with six elements. The commercial code converged to a wrong solution. The frequency analysis of a turboprop blade using brick element is given in figure 5(d). The stiffness method prediction for the fundamental frequency was 80 percent erroneous. Stress concentration in the blade due to a small hole is qualitatively shown as an ‘eye’. The test results and stiffness method predictions for a beryllium cylinder in a satellite structure are shown in figure 5(e). The measured displacement of 0.5 in. matched with the prediction, but the measured stress of 120 ksi was well below the calculated stress of 25 ksi. From this study, which also included commercial software packages, it was observed that IFM and/or IFMD produced accurate stress, displacement, and frequency results even for modest finite element models. The stiffness method quite often lacked precision. For the examples the integrated force method outperformed the stiffness method, overshadowing the simplicity at its element level.

The developer of the commercial code disputed the IFM results.²⁵ To address this concern we solved all the examples again. The versions of the MSC/Nastran code used were: 70.7.0 Silicon graphics/IRIX64 6.5 (2001), 69.0 IBM/RISC System/6000 (1997), and MSC/Nastran (1982). No numerical inaccuracy was detected in any of the seven tables in the paper.¹¹ For illustration we have selected the simple cantilever problem. It was solved using IFM and the MSC/Nastran code. Results obtained are given in table 3 and graphed in figure 6. The earlier version of the MSC/Nastran code exhibited a residual error of 8.6 percent in the solution (see fig. 5(b)). But the solution from the current version of the MSC/Nastran code (which must have implemented the IFMD element²⁵) is identical to IFMD results (see fig. 6). The tip displacement and the diagonal terms of the governing matrix for IFMD, two versions of MSC/Nastran code, and the standard stiffness method for a two-element model are given in table 3. The current version of MSC/Nastran code has now produced the coefficients that are identical to the IFMD, even though the earlier version of the MSC/Nastran code exhibited error. For the example, neither monotonic convergence (see figs. 6 and 5(b)) nor a big finite element model could guarantee high fidelity solution in the stiffness method. Solution accuracy should be estimated from the residue of equilibrium equations and compatibility conditions.

TABLE 3.—SOLUTION FOR A TWO-ELEMENT MODEL

	Tip displacement in 10^{-3} in.	Diagonal coefficients of governing matrix
IFM/IFMD	-1.1008	^a [6.1 16.6 3.0 8.3 3.0 8.3 6.1 16.6]
Timoshenko’s solution	-1.152	
Stiffness method	-0.2576	^b [1.25 1.03 1.27 1.04 1.27 1.04 1.25 1.03]
MSC/Nastran, 1990	-1.0055	^b [1.0 1.02 1.0 1.01 1.0 1.01 1.0 1.02]
MSC/Nastran, 2001 (Identical to IFM/IFMD)	-1.1008	^b [1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0]

^aNormalized with 10^6 .

^bNormalized with respect to IFM/IFMD solution.

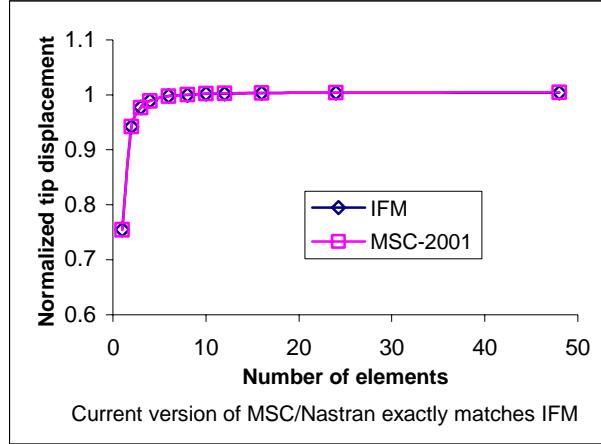


Figure 6.—Solution for a cantilever beam.

Design Optimization

The compatibility conditions must be accounted for in the design of indeterminate structures. An understanding and utilization of CC can produce efficient and safe structures. IFM is the preferred analysis tool in design because of the following four unique features:

- (1) Flexibility matrix: The sizing design parameters are retained in a pristine state in the flexibility matrix $[G]$. This matrix only has to be updated during the design iterations.
- (2) The EE matrix $[B]$ and the CC matrix $[C]$ are independent of sizing design variables. The EE matrix $[B]$ in the IFM equation is confined to an individual element. For example, EE matrices of element i and element j are not intermingled. In contrast, the inverse of the flexibility matrix, intermingled with the equilibrium matrix, is scattered throughout the governing matrix $[K]$ in the stiffness method. This facilitates the calculation of the shape design parameters via IFM.
- (3) Closed-form design sensitivity for stress, displacement, and frequency constraints required for optimization are easily obtained via IFM³² because matrices $[B]$ and $[C]$ are independent of the design parameters, and the flexibility matrix is a concatenation of elemental matrices.
- (4) Direct-design and fully utilized design methods have been formulated through IFM.²⁷ This is possible because the force variables can easily be linked to the design parameters.

The benefits that accrue from IFM in design have been demonstrated for trusses.^{31,33,34} The influence of compatibility in design is discussed for three issues.

1) Infeasibility of fully stressed design

The compatibility conditions make a fully stressed design infeasible for an indeterminate truss. Consider for example the five-bar truss shown in figure 7(a). Its compatibility condition expressed in terms of member stress σ_i is $\sigma_1 + 1.01\sigma_2 - 1.05\sigma_3 - 1.02\sigma_4 + 0.04\sigma_5 = 0$. It is independent of member areas. The truss cannot be fully stressed $\sigma_i = \sigma_0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, 5$ to material strength σ_0 when member areas are considered as variables. The infeasibility of the full-stress design was derived in 1969.³⁴ It has since been extended for stress and displacement constraints.³¹ The design can converge to a truss that is either determinate or close to it when the

CCs are disregarded. Such a design may not be attractive to the industry because of safety and over-design considerations.

2) Singularity in optimization²⁹

Design optimization can encounter singularity because the compatibility condition imposes functional dependency among the active stress constraints, as well as the stress and displacement constraints. The design direction can become unreliable because of the singularity of the coefficient matrix of the search direction. The singularity issue is illustrated considering the design optimization of the five-bar truss shown in figure 7(a), for minimum weight condition for stress and displacement constraints. A quadratic programming algorithm was used to solve the problem. The design iterations are shown in figures 7(b) and (c) for two cases:

- (1) Singularity is disregarded (see figure 7(b)).
- (2) It is alleviated through the compatibility formulation (see figure 7(c)).

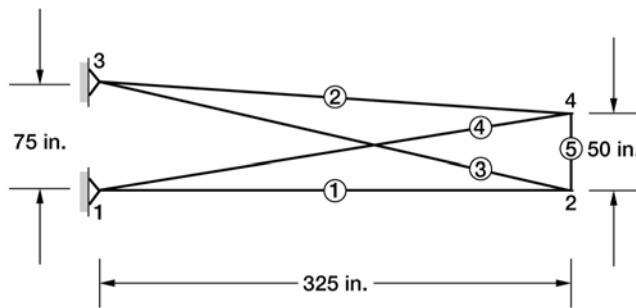


Figure 7(a).—Tapered one-bay truss.

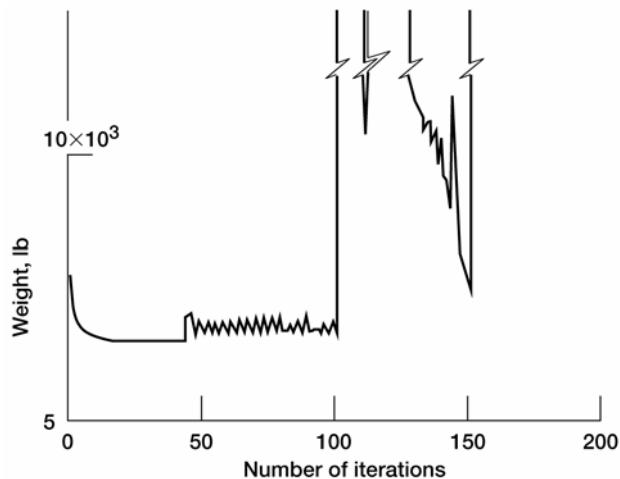


Figure 7(b).—Standard optimization.

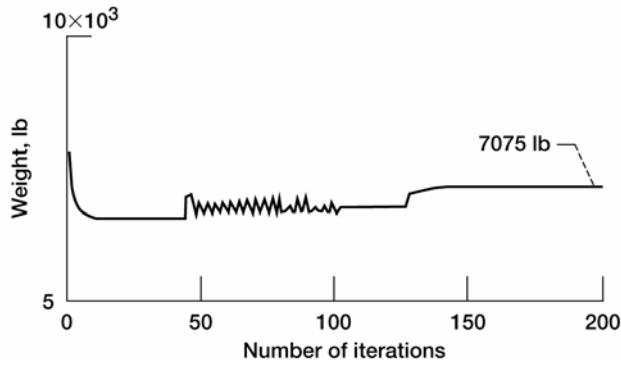


Figure 7(c).—Optimization accounting singularity.

Case (2) converged, while case (1) led to nonconvergence. The utilization of the compatibility concept improved the design optimization of the truss.

3) Design sensitivity^{28,32}

Design optimization via mathematical programming methods of operations research requires the sensitivity matrix. The optimization process is expected to be robust when this matrix is accurate. This issue is examined through the solution of a 60-bar ring problem for minimum weight condition for 180 stress and 4 displacement constraints. The problem is solved using an explicit or closed-form sensitivity matrix, as well as an approximate sensitivity matrix derived from IFM²⁸ (see figure 8). Convergence is reached in 50 reanalysis cycles when approximate sensitivity is used. The closed-form sensitivity required about 25 percent extra re-analysis, or a total of 63 cycles. This unexpected observation is again attributed to compatibility condition.³⁶ Singularity is overwhelming with the closed-form sensitivity, but it is diluted when an approximation is used.

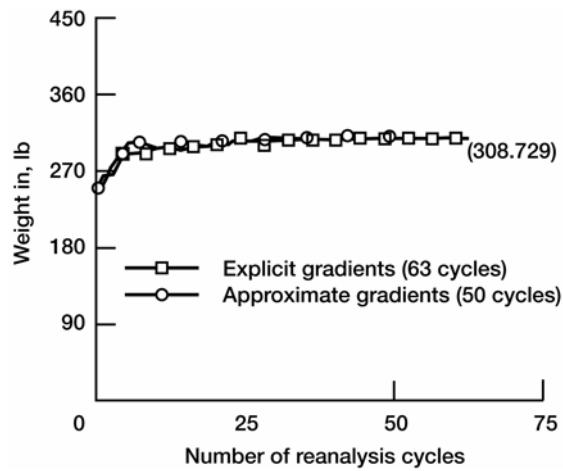


Figure 8.—Convergence for weight for a ring.

In summary, the compatibility condition has considerable influence in the design of indeterminate structures. Ignoring compatibility amounts to a brute-force approach that is not likely to produce a robust design that industry would use.³⁵ The infeasibility, singularity, and

sensitivity in design optimization have been examined for truss-type structures. The same three issues should be examined for flexural members following the approach that has been established for the truss. The behavior study for flexural members is more difficult because stress varies along the member length and depth. Understanding the role of compatibility will provide an insight to behavior of flexural members, leading to a more robust design method. The neglected fully stressed (or utilized) design concept should be revived because it has the potential to become an alternate tool to the design optimization method. It is simple and is practiced in the industry. We have addressed modified fully utilized design (MFUD)²⁷ for truss design for stress and displacement constraints. From solution of many design problems, it is observed that properly formulated MFUD can match or quite often exceed the optimization methods. MFUD should be extended to flexural members beginning with continuous beam and then frame with variable depth member; for stress, displacement, and frequency constraints.

Conclusions

The solid mechanics discipline was deemed complete over a century ago. This judgment is in error because the strain formulation was incomplete both in elasticity and in structures. The strain formulation cannot be ignored because the compatibility concept makes solid mechanics a research discipline. It has significant influence in elasticity, in finite element discrete analysis, and in design optimization. The importance of an accurate stress state can never be overstated. The missing portion of the strain formulation that was not known until recently can control the fidelity of the stress state. A method that circumvents compatibility may work or fail depending on the complexity of the problem. Fidelity of the stress solution can only be guaranteed when it is generated via the Integrated Force Method for finite element analysis and by the completed Beltrami-Michell formulation in elasticity. Indeterminate structures cannot be designed elegantly only through an application of determinate design principles. The compatibility condition that provides an insight to the behavior of indeterminate structure is required for the traditional design as well as for design optimization method. The strain formulation should be addressed simultaneously in elasticity, in finite element discrete analysis, and in design optimization, even though traditionally the three subjects were treated separately. High-speed computers are extremely helpful but cannot replace the information contained in the shaded quarter of the pie diagram in figure 1. The vacuum created when the researchers knowledgeable in strain formulation retire may be difficult to fill. The premier academic and research institutions should encourage the basic research to complete the solid mechanics discipline.

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The basic theory of solid mechanics was deemed complete circa 1860 when St. Venant provided the strain formulation or the field compatibility condition. The strain formulation was incomplete. The missing portion has been formulated and identified as the boundary compatibility condition (BCC). The BCC, derived through a variational formulation, has been verified through integral theorem and solution of problems. The BCC, unlike the field counterpart, do not trivialize when expressed in displacements. Navier's method and the stiffness formulation have to account for the extra conditions especially at the inter-element boundaries in a finite element model. Completion of the strain formulation has led to the revival of the direct force calculation methods: the Integrated Force Method (IFM) and its dual (IFMD) for finite element analysis, and the completed Beltrami-Michell formulation (CBMF) in elasticity. The benefits from the new methods in elasticity, in finite element analysis, and in design optimization are discussed. Existing solutions and computer codes may have to be adjusted for the compliance of the new conditions. Complacency because the discipline is over a century old and computer codes have been developed for half a century can lead to stagnation of the discipline.			
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